A New

Relation

OF

ROME.

As to the Government of the City; The Noble Families thereof; The Revenue and Expences of the Pope; The Courts of Justice; The Offices; The Congregations of Cardinals, and other Particulars very Curious.

Taken out of one of the Choicest Cabinets of *Rome*; and Englisht'd by *Gio. Torriano*, an *Italian*, and Professor of the *Italian* Tongue.

London, Printed by *T. Mabb*, for *John Starkey* at the *Mitre* between the middle Temple-gate and Temple-Bar, in *Fleet-street*, 1664.

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Imprimatur

Novem. 9.
1663.

Roger L' Eſtrange.

great Bulk, Labour and Cost; But before I had gotten together thirty pound, which is not the tenth part of the charge, (though I met with no repulses,) in regard it took up most of my time; I declined that Way, and undertook (since Engaged) to Print it forthwith, upon my own account, for it was impossible for me to condition with any Stationer, the whole Copy not be-

ing ready to be ſhown, (as yet there being but three parts of four done) and alſo by reaſon of ſickneſs, or mortality, uncertain to finiſh it; This ſmall Peice ſince, nay very lately coming to my Hands, and being of Italian Concern, though not as to the Language, yet as to the Nation I thought it ſignificant to Tranſlate it, that it might ſerve as a Preparative unto the other, for

the

TO THE

Truly AFFECTIONATE,

UNTO THE

Italian NATION,

AND

LANGUAGE.

I *Have made it my buſineſs ever ſince his Majeſties moſt bleſſed and Glorious Re-*

ſtauration, to range our Proverbs, Proverbiall Metaphors and Drolling Similies into a facile and ready Method for preſent ſearch and peruſal, when occaſion ſhould ſerve, beyond any Method yet extant. And accordingly to get the work into the Preſſe, I began by way of Subſcriptions, a Method Practiſed by ſeveral of my Betters, in Books of great

The Authors ADVERTISEMENT *To the Reader.*

THis Relation contains the Government of the City of *Rome*. The Revenues both certain and uncertain of the Pope; The Names and Dignities of all the Houſes and Families which have or pretend to Titles of Nobility; and wherein their Eſtates conſiſt.

The State and Deſcription of the Datery and Chancery.

The

The Forme, Quality and Number of Courts of Justice; together with their manner of administrating of Justice. The Names, Value, and Revenue of all the Offices; as well salable as not. A Discourse of the Congregations of Cardinals.

The Qualities, Wages, and Salaries, of the several Officers of the Popes House; also the Ceremony which is observed in the payment of Rents, Tributes and Homages due unto the Holy See, and other particulars, very Curious.

The Reader may be pleased to take notice, that the summs specified in the present Relation, are computed according to the

the better understanding of several Proverbiall Traditions that may concern Rome, *or other parts of* Italy. *Such as have personally been travelled in* Italy, *specially* Rome; *I presume must needs be delighted in it, as being a help unto their Memorys in several particulars and others upon several other accounts. I have kept* Terra Terra *in the Translation, something near the shore*

of

of the Letter, because being Narrative, it would not so well admit of any jetting out into Paraphrases, or other Flourishes. In Fine, the subject hath need of no Patronage, being able to Buye up it selfe as Heroick, but the Translation may have need of your Pardon, for the meanness of it, and that I trust you will not Deny unto

Your Gio. Torriano.

Such as have already subscribed, when the book is finisht shall have a punctual return and who yet shall subscribe before the book be finisht, the like.

Brevia Judicialia, or an Exact Collection or approved forme of all formes of all sorts of Judicial VVritts in the Common-Bench, together with their returns, by *Rich. Brownlow*.

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act

a& Map thereof, Translated out of *French*.

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Finche's Discourse of the Law in four books. *Engl.*

Tho. Hall Apologia pro Ministerio Evangelico.

——— Translation of the second book of *Ovids* Metamorph.

——— Treatise against the Millenaries.

Twelves.

Tho. Hookers Miscellanies in Divinity.

the currant Coyne of *Rome*, *viz.* By Crowns and Baiocco's. One Teſtone is worth three Julio's, and every Julio is worth ten *B*aiocco's, and by conſequence, one Crown is worth three Teſtons and ten *B*aiocco's.

So much hath been thought neceſſary to be ſpecified here for the ſatisfaction of ſuch as have not the knowledg of that Coyne.

This may be obſerved; that an Engliſh *Crown and an* Italian *Crown is all one, An* Engliſh *ſixpence and a* Julio *all one.*

Books

Books Printed for and sold by John Starkey *at the* Mitre, *betwixt the middle* Temple-Gate, *and* Temple-Bar *in* Fleet-street.

Folio's.

THe Voyages and Travels of the Duke of *Holstein's* Ambassadors into *Muscovy*, *Tartary*, and *Persia*, begun in the year 1633. and finisht in 1639. containing a compleat History of those Countries; whereto are added the Travels of *John Albert de Mandelslo* from *Persia* into the *East Indies*, begun in 1638. and finisht in 1640. the whole illustrated with divers accurate Maps and Figures, and written by *Adam Olearius* Secretary to the Embassy.

The world Surveyed, or the famous Voyages and Travels of *Vincent de Blanc* of *Marseilles*, into the *East* and *West Indies*, *Persia*, *Peru*, *Fez*, *Morocco*, *Guinny*, and through all *Africa*, and the Principal Provinces of *Europe*.

A Practical and Polemical Commentary, or Exposition upon the third and fourth Chapters of the latter Epistle of Saint *Paul* to *Timothy*, by *Thoma Hall*, B. D.

Breviat

A New RELATION OF ROME.

ROME, Is Scituated twelve Miles from the *Thuscan* Sea, and thirty miles from the *Appenin* Mountain, on that side which extends it self into the *Abruzzo*, being ever covered with Snow, which serv's for a Refreshment unto the City all the Summer long.

It is washt with the *Tyber*, a Famous River, but more famous in regard of the Imperial City, then for any Greatnesse it hath, or any other

considerable Property. It springs at the foot of the *Appenin* on the *Thuscan* side, and very near unto the Sourse of *Arnus*, in so much that all Winter, the waters of those two Rivers coming to swell, do joyne their Streams to a vast detriment, not onely to the Neighbouring Countryes, but also to the very Cities themselves, *Rome*, and *Pisa*.

The *Grand Duke*, *Ferdinand*, the first of that Name, who was no wayes a Friend to Pope *Clement* the 8th, that he might do him a displeasure, and benefit his own state; caused to be built in the Plains of *Arezzo* where those waters joyn'd, certain Banks, with great Walls to support them, that so they might run either into the *Tiber*, or into *Arnus*, according as the conveniency of *Thuscany* might require. And by that means it came to pass, that those Banks having been opened by the Dukes Order a little before Christmas *Anno Dom.* 1599. on the night of that Festival, in which punctually the Year of Jubilie was to begin, for the opening of the which, Pope *Clement* was purposely return'd from *Ferrara*, *Rome* suffered an Inundation like unto a Deluge, which caused the death of an infinite of Cattel in the Fields, and drownded abundance of People in the City, forasmuch as that Flood came so on the sudden, that it was very difficult for any to escape.

Clement the 8th had not time to revenge himself of that injury; but *Paul* the 5th who succeeded him after having sent unto him; (though in vain) several Prelates, at last he sent *Monsignor Verospi.* (who afterwards was Cardinal) who with the assistance of three hundred Souldiers,

diers, *Corſi*; and five hundred Pioners, in the very ſight of the Grand Dukes Deputies, cauſed thoſe Walls to be level'd; ſince which time, *Rome* hath not been ſubject to any Inundations in winter time, and the *Tiber* hath ever had water enough to carry the Boates and Veſſels which come to *Rome*.

The Pope is abſolute Lord, as well of the Temporal as of the Spirituall, all over the State Eccleſiaſtical; Nevertheleſs with ſome reſtriction of Authority in ſome Cities, by reaſon of the Priviledges which have been granted them, or which they have reſerv'd unto themſelves, when they became Subjects to the Holy See. And *Rome*, though ſhe hath ſome, or ſhould have many, render him obedience as to an abſolute Prince that governs her by the means of ſeveral Courts of Juſtice.

The firſt is that of the Auditour of the Chamber, who purchaſes his place at fourſcore thouſand Crowns, and brings him in yearly twelve thouſand Crowns; He intermedles with cauſes by Appeals from the Places and Cities of his Province, which is the *Campania* of *Rome*, and in the firſt place with thoſe of *Rome*. He himſelf judgeth the moſt important ones; but for the reſt, and for the proceedings in Law, he refers them to the adminiſtration of two Deputies; He judgeth alſo in Criminal Cauſes over Strangers, having to that purpoſe a Lievetenant Criminal.

From Sentences of the Auditor of the Chamber, appeal is made to the Signature of Juſtice, which is a Court of Juſtice, whereof a Cardinal is ever Preſident, and out of the moſt conſiderable of the Colledge in 1661. Cardinal *Sacchetti*, perform'd that Office, and the Popes, *Urban* the 8th, and *Clement*

the 8th. both of them held the same Office, during their several Cardinalships. He who is their President hath for his Assistants a great number (but unlimited) of Prelates, which are called Referendarii *Delle Signature, della Gratia, & della Giustitia*, amongst which there are twenty, which are called, *Votanti de signatura*, who give twelve thousand Crowns for their Places; When as Causes are come to their Court, the Parties present a list of the Judges of whom they have no suspition, among which there is chosen a Spokes-man, who having set his Cause in good order, declares the same before the Cardinall President, and the rest of the Prelates, who give final Judgement, if it exceed not five hundred Crowns, but when it doth exceed, one may appeal from their Sentence unto the *Rota*. The President of the Signatura buyeth not his Place; and it is to be observ'd, that not any which are possest by Cardinals, are saleable.

The *Rota* is a Court of Justice, consisting of twelve Prelates, their Places are worth at the least unto each of them, two thousand Crowns *per annum* (besides the great Benefices which they obtain of his Holiness;) but they buy them not; They come by Nomination, one by the Emperour, one by the King of *France*, one by the King of *Spain*, one by the Common Wealth of *Venice*; the King of *England* had the nominating of one by Course, the King of *Poland* may likewise, but he neglects it; the others are taken out of several Cities of *Italy* who have that privilege, nevertheless at the Popes choyce, who places therein whom he best likes, provided he be of one of those Cities. That Court takes notice, by appeal, of all Civil Causes of the Laiks, of those of the Church-men, and of all that

that concern Matrimony or Benefices from all parts of the World, who acknowledge the Holy See, and who have no Indulgence or special License for to decide them before their own Judges. There is no Appeal from Sentences which the Rota hath once pronounced.

The Governour of *Rome* is a Judge of Criminal Causes; but for to take himself off for the most part of the care; He hath under him four Criminal Judges, from whom they Appeal to himself; yet so, nevertheless as that the first Sentences of those four Judges seem Soveraign, and that the Governour doth nothing but revew the Cause. It is to be observed, that they never condemn to dye, if the criminal (though convicted by sufficient Witnesses) confess not his crime with his own mouth, Torture however is given him proportionable to the greatness of his Crime, and the conviction of the Witnesses, and thence is sent to do Penance.

The Governour takes notice also of Civil Causes, where the Salaries of Work-men or Servants are concern'd, and of differences which arise twixt Masters and Servants.

The Clergy-Men own for Judges the Cardinall Vicar of the Pope as Bishop of *Rome*, he hath under him three Officers; The first, with Title of Vicegerent, who is alwayes a Bishop, to whose care it belongs to give Orders to govern Monastries, Parishes, and other such like Churches, and Functions. The second is a Prelate, not a Bishop, with the Title of Lievetenant of the Vicar; to whom the cognizance of Juditiary Causes belong. The third is over the Crimes of the Church-men of *Rome*, with the Title of Judge criminal of the Vicar, under whose subjection are Priests, Monks, Nuns, Courtezans

and Jews, ſo that, that Court is very great, for there are abundance of thoſe People in *Rome*; the Churches though, and Monaſteries which have Titles, or which have the Protection of ſome Cardinal, acknowlege that Titular Cardinal or Proteſtor for their Judge, having an Indulgency to that purpoſe granted them.

Beſides the Courts aforeſaid, the *Roman* People have a peculiar one in the Capitol, which taketh cognizance of Cauſes amongſt Citizens, and others which depend on the Senate with Authority, as well in the Civil as in the Criminal. This Court is compoſed of one Senator, two Collaterals, and one Judge Criminal, all which do judge each apart. They meet twice a week, and that Court is called *Aſſettamento*, to which appeal is made from Sentences, which thoſe Judges have given in private, and from the Sentences of that Court or *Aſſettamento* Appeal is made unto a Magiſtrate called *Capl'itano del Appellationi*, and from him Appeal may be made again to the Senatour, which ſeems the moſt intricateſt proceeding in the World. All theſe Officers have Lodgings in the Capitol.

The People alſo in the ſame Capitol have their Conſervators, appointed formerly, for to have care of the good Government of the City; But it hath been taken from them in great part, for ſince the erecting of Clarks of the Chamber, who create among themſelves the Prefect of the *Annona* or of the Corn, and ſuch like Offices which in former times were all in the hands of the People, ther's nothing left them, but onely to provide that the Bakers, Butchers, and Fiſhmongers, and Fruiterers have their meaſures juſt.

The City of *Rome* is divided into fourteen Wards or

or Regions, as they call them by a corrupt word, *Rioni*. Near upon the Festival of Christmas they put in an Urne the names of divers Citizens, some for Conservators, others for Caporioni, or heads of the Region according to the quality of the Person, and the first Names that are drawn out of that Urne, are admitted into Office after having taken the Oath of Allegiance unto the Pope.

The Conservators are three, who have a fourth Associate, in equall power with them, who is the Principal of the Caporioni, elected amongst them with great Ceremony's, and as they are ever mindfull of Grandeurs past, they subscribe themselves still Consuls, as if they were subrogated unto the Ancients.

They have a very fair Palace in the Capitole, adorn'd with Statues, and very Beautiful Pictures, where they assemble themselves, once or twice a week for to give audience, and on those dayes they eat together, making a sumptuous Banquet, where they envite their Friends, and are serv'd by the Officers of the Magistrate, Cup-bearer, Esquires, Stewards, Cooks, Footmen and Others. They enjoy five or six good Towns with great Revenues, which they consume in that expence.

Under the Palace of the Conservators, every kind of Trade hath a Consul; where account is given of what is transacted by each.

The Capitol hath another Magistrate called, *Il Piacere*, who judgeth of the satisfactions which are to be given to such as have been offended, either in word or deed. That Office amongst the *Romans* was executed by the *Magister Equitum*, and ev'n to this very day, he is still *Mastro Giustiario*, which is in truth an Office very Pious, but little practis'd.

There is also in the Capitol, another Magistracy of four Marshals, who in the times that the *Romans* retain'd as yet some small Authority, commanded their Troops in the Field; but since that the ordering of Peace and War is wholly in the Power of the Pope, that Office is no longer given unto men of the Militia, but onely unto young Gentlemen, in so much that there is nothing left them, but the naked name, and without any Power.

The same hath hapned unto the Office of the Prefect of *Rome*, who formerly hath govern'd that City, under the *Greek* Emperours, a very long time after *Constantine*, whence one may discerne the vanity of the pretended Donation made by that Emperour; In fine, that Office hath no longer any function; and I do extreamly wonder, that the Popes have not as well suppresst the Name thereof as the Power, since it still shews in *Rome* the Imperiall Authority, whence it proceeded.

Rome hath as yet another Magistrate, which is not made by the Capitol, nor by the *Roman* People, but by the Prince, *viz.* Two Masters of the Wayes, who as well within as without the City, have a care of the Wayes, of the Bridges, of the Walls and Publique Buildings, and who judge of the confines of Inheritances. That Office is ever confirr'd upon Gentlemen of the first Nobility, in Years, and of a good Repute, it was called by the Ancients *Ædelitia*, and those who did exercise it *Ædiles*, of whose Edicts we have a full Title in the Codex. They have likewise a Care of the Aquiducts and Fountains of *Rome*, which are in very great number, but I shall not describe them here, any more then the rest of the Rarities, and Antiquities of the City, forasmuch as they are discourst of sufficiently at length in the Books extant of the Wonders of *Rome*.

Of

Of the Principal Families of ROME.

THE Principal Families of *Rome*, are those of the *Ursini*'s, and of the *Colonna*'s, declared to be such by *Sixtus Quintus*, who gave them place in the Chappel, near the Papal Throne, among the Royal Ambassadours; but the *Conti*'s, and the *Savelli*'s do not any wayes submit themselves unto that Declaration, impugning the same as wicked, and made by *Sixtus Quintus*, because he had contracted Alliance with both those Families, indeed both of them are of a very Illustrious Nobility, and from several Ages, and both of them do evidence that they are come from *Germany*; But for to speak in the first place of that of the *Ursini*, the Duke of *Bracciano* Chief of the *Ursini*'s, produceth indeed a Pedigree which derives his Family from *Germany*, but not that which makes him derive from *Italy*, for fear perhaps that he might not find his Account in *Sansovino*, who writes not very favourably of the *Ursino*'s. And as the *Conti*'s and the *Savelli*'s will not give up the Precedency unto the *Ursino*'s, and unto the *Collonno*'s in like manner the *Ursino*'s and the *Colonna*'s do not agree among themselves, not being willing to stand to the decrees of *Sixtus Quintus*, who orders that the eldest of them ought to precede the other; which is the cause that when the Chief of the *Ursino*'s is eldest,

eldest, *Colonna* never appears in the Popes Chappel, and reciprocally, when *Colonna* is eldest; *Ursini* never appears there.

The *Grandeur* of that Family of *Ursini*, appears sufficiently in that, that the Kings of *Naples*, and the Grand Dukes of *Thuscany* have oft married their Daughters unto them; The *Romans* for the most part give it the Precedency, because that it is the first mentioned in the Statutes of *Rome*, whereas upon the Alphabetical account, that of the *Colonna*'s should be mentioned before it.

The Chief of the Family of the *Ursini*'s is the Duke of *Bracciano*, formerly known by the name of the Duke of *Santo Semini*; for he was so stil'd before the Death of *Don Paulo Giordano* his eldest Brother, not long since deceased without Children Legitimate. He is Father of the Cardinal *Ursini*, and of the Duke of *Meruli*; who is married to a Lady somewhat in years, by whom he hath not, nor never will have children; And of *Don Lelio*, who is unmarried; He possesseth eighteen or twenty good Towns, which bring him in well near an hundred and forty thousand crowns of Revenue, but the excessive liberality of his said eldest Brother *Don Paulo Giordano*, and of *Don Virginio* his Father, and of his Grand-father also, *Don Paulo Giordano*, have left him very many Debts to pay, instead of ready money, whereby to make himself greater. The Dukes of *Petigliano*, and of *Monte Rotondo* did make up two other Branches, but they are extinct not long since. The Duke of *Gravina* in the Kingdom of *Naples* is of them also, there he possesseth forty thousand crowns yearly Revenue, and hath Children as well as the Duke of *Amatrice*, who is of the same Family of the *Ursini*'s, and is Prisoner in the Castle *Santo Angelo*, for having killed

lod his Wife the Sister of Cardinal *Caffarelli*; It seemeth that the Name *Ursino* of that Family is corrupted of *Rosino*, for they bare a Rose in their Armes, and likewise in *Germany* they call him of *Bamberg*, which signifies a Mount of Roses. They bear about their Scutcheon two Bears which support it, which is not seen in those of *Germany*, an evident Argument of Equivocation of *Rosino* in *Ursino*.

As to the Family of the *Colonna's*, competitor with that of the *Ursini's* as well in Grandeur as in Nobility; it also boasts that it came from *Germany*, but that is certain, that if it did come from thence, it hath not brought thence that Name, for it hath assum'd it from a small Town near *Rome* called *Colonna*, and so we read in the History of *Cola* of *Rienzo*, *Giovanni* and *Sciarra* of the *Colonna*, who are there nominated; Forasmuch as that *Sciarra* of the *Colonna* gave a sound box on the ear unto *Giovanni* of the *Colonna* his Cozen in the Senate, as being great Adversaries, where it appears that they have not given the Name to the Town, but have taken it from it, as the *Farnesi* the *Cesi* and others. Those of that Family say, that they can shew Titles of above seven hundred Years standing; but it is certain that in the year, nine hundred ninety five, there was not any cognizance in *Rome*, either of the *Ursini's* or of the *Colonna's*, because *Mala Spina*, and *Alberti*, Historians of that Age, setting down all the Noble Families of *Rome*, which did adhere unto Pope *Gregory*, and to the *Anti-Pope John*, created by the means of *Crescentius* Citizen of *Rome*, dividing them, as it were into two Classes, make no mention neither of the *Ursini's* nor of the *Colonna's*, an evident proofe that they were not as yet in *Rome*, or else that they were certain Persons whereof little or no account was made

made of; but be it as it will, their greatneſs appears ſufficiently, in that of a long time, there hath been no Peace made betwixt the *Italian* Princes, but the Heads of thoſe Families have been comprehended therein.

This Houſe of the *Colonna's* is divided into ſeveral Branches, whereof the firſt is that of the Dukes of *Paliano* who are alſo Princes of *Marino*, and of many other Towns, as well in the State *Eccleſiaſtick*, as in the Kingdom of *Naples*; The Cardinal *Colonna* is the eldeſt; He poſſeſſeth above a hundred thouſand Crowns Revenue, as well in Lands, as in Church-Livings, which have been conferr'd upon him by *Urban* the 8th, by reaſon of the Alliance which *Don Tadeo Barberini*, that Popes Nephew, contracted with him in Marrying *Donna Anna Colonna* his Siſter. The ſecond is *Monſignor Colonna*, who had borne Armes in *Germany*, and in *Flanders* under the Name of Duke of *Marſi*, and after many Exployts, at length turn'd Monk of the order of St. *Benets*, whence to with draw him, becauſe he proved troubleſome to all the reſt of the Monks; he was made Biſhop in *Partibus*. The third is *Don Mare Antonio Colonna* formerly Married unto a *Sicilian*, of whom he had two male children, *Don Lorenzo*, ready for Marriage, and *Don Filippo* deſigned for the Church, and five Daughters, whereof the Eldeſt is Married unto Duke *Spinola* of *Genava*, and the other four are either Nunns or deſign'd to be ſo. He ſtiles himſelf Duke of *Paliano*, Prince of *Marino* count of *Tagliacozzho*, and High Conſtable of the Kingdome of *Naples*.

The ſecond Branch, which formerly was the firſt, is that of the Dukes of *Cartoniano*, the Father of him who is yet living, was Prince of *Paliſtrina*, which

which he ſold unto the *Barbarins*, to the end that he might live plentifully. They poſſeſſe ſtill well near five and thirty thouſand crowns Revenue, and they ſave as much as they can. His Eldeſt Son, who is a Church-man, hath bought an Office of Clark of the Chamber; The ſecond is called Duke of *Baſſanello*: There is a Third, who hath no Title.

The Prince of *Gallicano* makes the third Branch, but he hath no children, and ſmall hopes of having any, and having almoſt all his Eſtate in the Kingdome of *Naples*, the *Spaniards* have Sequeſtred it by reaſon of the treacherous correſpondence which he held with them during the Troubles of *Naples*.

Let us come to the Family of the *Conti*'s; it is poſſible the moſt Antient of all, or at leaſt formerly it was the moſt powerful; *Platina*, relating that the Counts of *Tuſcoli* or *Fraſcati* (in *Italian Li Conti Tuſculani*) did cauſe frequently Popes to be created to their Intereſt, by reaſon of their Power. Its believed that the *Conti*'s this day living, are the ſame with the Counts of *Tuſcoli* or *Conti Tuſculani*. A certain perſon and very Intelligent, ſaith, that there is ſome kind of flaw in the Family; be it as it will, it is now Reduc'd to two Branches, the Dukes of *Carpineto* and of *Poli*, and neither of them have any great Eſtate.

The Family of the *Savelli*'s is Eſteem'd by ſome in *Rome* more Antient than that of the *Collonna*'s, and the *Urſini*'s; there are ſome who will have it to be Deſcended from that *Sabellus*, of whom *Cicero* ſpeaks, but I hold that for a Fable, though in another reſpect it is held very Antient, and it is realy ſo, as it appears in ſeverall Inſcriptions, and Antient Monuments which are obvious to be Read in Churches, and other Publique Places.

The

The Power which formerly they have had in *Rome* may be proved by the Power, which they had not long since, of keeping a Court of Justice in *Rome* by the Name of *Torre di Savelli*, in the which notice was taken of certain causes, as of affronts done unto the Courtezans; but *Innocent* the 10th took it from them. The *Sardi* relate strange things, extracted out of the Records of their Kingdome concerning that Family, whence there have issu'd several Popes.

The chief of this Family is the Prince of *Albano*, and Duke of the *Riccja*, the Eldest is a Clergy-Man, the Younger Brother who bears the Name of a Prince, hath been Married to a Sister of the Dutches of *Ceri*, of the Family of the *Aldobrandini* who died in child-bed, of a child which is still living; The deceased Cardinal *Montalto* their Uncle of the Mother-side, hath left them an ample Patrimony, which hath very well restor'd them, and had not that been, it was reported that if they had sould the best part of their Estate they would hardly have been able to pay their Debts. They have an Uncle who is Cardinal, and who was Arch Bishop of *Salerno*, but he hath resign'd that Church unto *Monsignor Torres* his Nephew, his Sisters Son. There are three more Gentlemen of this Family, who have no Title at all. I have observed that the *Savelli*, and the *Conti* expose the Pictures of the Popes of their Family, whereas among the *Ursini*'s we see not that of *Nicholas* the third, nor among the *Colonna*'s, any but that of *Martin* the 5th. It may possibly be, because that the *Ursini*'s, and the *Colonn*'s cannot reckon up so many Popes as others or because they would show that their Greatness derives not from Popes.

To these four Families, the People add four others which succeed them in greatness, among which the

first

first is the *Gaetana* which derives the Origen of it's Nobility from *Boniface* the 8th, near upon the Year 1300. It hath had in less than within these forty Years four Cardinals, and several others before; It possesseth many good Towns in the Campania of *Rome*, with the Title of Duke of *Sermoneta* for the chief of the Family, and the Principality of *Caserta* in the Kingdom of *Naples*. There are three more Gentlemen of this Family, who have no great matter of Estate, nor are they Titled at all. The Father of *Boniface* the 8th, was a Doctor at Law, he came out of *Spain*, and staid first at *Gaeta*, and from thence he went to *Anagni*, where at that time the Court of *Rome* was kept, and where he became a good Advocate; There was it that *John* his Son was born, who was afterwards *Boniface* the 8th, and because he came from *Gaeta*, he was called *Gaetano*.

The second Family of these four seconds, is that of the *Cesarini*, called formerly *Montanara*, which hath drawn that Name, according to the common opinion, from the place called S. *Cesario* near *Bologna*, there have issu'd out from it five Cardinals, within the space of an hundred and fourscore Years; The first of which was called the Cardinal of S. *Eustacchio* who was slain in a Battel against the *Turks* in *Hungary*, the Year 1562. This Family possesseth a Good and Rich Town in the *Marca* of *Ancona*, with a Title of a Dukedome, by Name, *Civita Nova*, and three more in the *Latium* or *Campania* of *Rome*.

The third Family of these four seconds, is that of the *Cesi's* so called from a Castle of the Dukedom of *Polcto*; It came to *Rome* near upon the Year 1400. The *Romans* say, that it hath had its Origen from a Physitian, called *Simon di Cesi*, who purchast a Lordship in the *Latium*, unto which he gave his Name, which

which it bears ſtill to this day. There have been many Cardinals of this Family, all very devout, as it appears by their Magnificent Churches which they have cauſed to be Built. This Family is at this day devided into three Branches, whereof the chief is the Duke of *Acquaſparta*, who of late is become Heir of that of *Ceri* his Brother, who deceaſed without Iſſue.

The ſecond Branch is that of the Marqueſs *Ceſi*, Brother to the deceaſed Cardinal; and the third is of a private Gentleman, Rich in abundance of children, which the Marqueſs wants.

The fourth of the four ſecond Families, is that of *Altemps* lately come out of *Germany*, where the Eldeſt bear the Title of Counts of *Altempts* in *Suaube*, by the means that one of thoſe Counts having eſpouſed the Siſter of *Pius* the 4*th*, he had a Son a Cardinal, who was very Rich, but very Diſſolute, Solaſing himſelf with a *Spaniſh* Lady, with whom he got a certain Diſeaſe which did not hinder him, though from getting a Son, who becauſe of his Riches Married with a Lady of the Family of the *Urſini*'s; whence iſſu'd *Giovanni Angelo* Father of the preſent Duke, who is far wiſer than his Father, or his Grand-father either, who were baniſht a long time to *Avignon*, not for their good behaviour. Next unto theſe Families, we may reckon up ſome, who owe all their Greatneſs to the good Fortune that they have had, to have ſome Popes of their Families; which are the Dukes *Bonelli*, who have been advanc't by *Pius* the 5*th* their Uncle.

The Compagni, Dukes of *Sora* Enrich't by *Gregory* the 13*th* their Uncle.

The *Peretti*, come from *Sixtus Quintus*, whereof the Name is extinc't by the death of Cardinal *Montalto* the laſt Male of the Family.

The

The *Aldobrandini* of *Clement* the 8th also extinct their Riches, dissolving into the Families of the *Borgheſe*, and *Pamfilii* by the means of two Marriages contracted by the Princeſſe of *Roſſana*. The firſt with *Don Paulo Borgheſe*, Father to the now Prince of that Name; The ſecond with the Prince *Pamfilio*, from whom there hath come many Children. The Prince *Borgheſe*, is Prince of *Solmona*, & is worth three hundred thouſand crowns of Revenue, by the means of *Paul* the 5th their Uncle, and the Thrift of *Don Maxe Antonio Borgheſe* laſt deceaſed.

The *Ludouſi* take their Greatneſs from *Gregory* 15th, Nature of *Bologna*. *Nicolo Ludouiſio* now living had taken, in his firſt Marriage the Princeſs of *Venuſa*, of whom having had no Iſſue, he hath been nevertheleſs inveſted with the ſame Principality by his Catholick Majeſty; In a ſecond Marriage, he took the Princeſs of *Piombino* of the Family of the *Appiani*, of whom alſo not having any Iſſue, and remaining Heir likewiſe of that Principality by the Death of the Emperour; he took in a third Marriage, the Neece of Pope *Innocent* the 10th, of whom he hath had one Male Child, called *Don Giouanni Battiſta* Duke of *Zagarola* and *Prior of Capua*, an Office which brings him in ſix thouſand crowns Revenue; He hath a Daughter, which is Stiled Princeſs of *Piombino*, of *Venuſa*, and of *Geſualdo*, and Dutcheſs of *Fiano*. He hath in Revenue threeſcore thouſand crowns out of the Principality of *Piombino*, thirty thouſand crowns out of the Principality of *Venuſa*, thirty five thouſand crowns out of the Dukedom of *Zagarola*, *Gallicano*, and *Colonna*, and ſixteen thouſand crowns out of *Fiano*; he hath in Revenue Yearly one hundred and forty thouſand crowns.

The *Barbarins* now Princes of *Paleſtrina*, are

Originally come from *Florence*; they have been advanc'd by the means of *Ursins* the 3d, who hath made them very Rich, his Pontificat-ship having continued one and twenty years full out. The Prince of *Palestrina* hath fourscore thousand crowns Revenue.

The *Pamfilii* are come by *Innocent* the 10th; They have had but eleven years to make themselves great in, but *Donna Olimpia*, Mother of the present Prince *Pamfilio*, and Wife of *Innocent* the 10ths Brother, hath known so well how to manage her business, that She hath heap'd up Immeasurable Riches; He is thought to have near upon a hundred and fifty thousand crowns Revenue, being Prince of S. *Martino*, and Duke of *Chiusi* in the Campania of *Rome*. The *Ghigi*, Relations of the Pope now Reigning, have bought the Principality of *Farnese*, and endeavour to put themselves in the Rank of others, and to have wherewithall to support themselves.

To these Families, one may add, if not prefer the Family of *Anguilara*, formerly very Powerfull, and which did possesse an Infinite of Towns in the County of the Patrimony, of the Dukedome of *Spoleto*, and of *Grovarina*, all which are gotten into a third hand by way of Dowries, Alienations, and Sales, part to the *Ursins*'s, *Cesi*'s and others, and the greatest part to the *Savelli*'s. *Anguilara* is a Place indifferent Great, Scituated on the Lake of *Bracciano*, which is round, excepting that it makes an Angle of one side, whence it came to be called *Anguilario*, and by a corrupt word *Anguillara*. There is a Gentleman of his House, who is Lord of two Towns, by Name, *Stabbio*, and *Calcata*, small remarks of the past *Grandeur* of their Ancesters.

I shall divide the other Familes of *Rome* into three Classes,

Classes, according to the Order of their *Seniority*, and by *Alphabet*; It being to be observed, that albeit *Constantin* carried away with him to the *Bisantium*, the greatest part of the best Families, there are yet left several Branches behind.

The Families of Rome, which boast of their Nobility, of above five hundred years Standing.

Albertoni.
Astalli, Marquesses.
Altieri.
Anibali of the *Molara.*
Boccabella.
Boccapadula.
Benirabeni.
Boccamazza.
Crescentii.
Casali.
Corsieri.
Capogalli.
Cenci.
Cecchini.

Constanzi.
Cupezucchi.
Carreti.
Cavalieri de Militibus.
Caffarelli, Dukes.
Caſtellani.
Capranica.
Coleri.

The Family, *Delfini* is extinct, whereof the *Altieri* have been Heirs.

The *Farneſi*, Dukes of *Latera* have ſold of late to *Don Agoſtino Chigi* the Lordſhip of *Farneſe*, which is Soveraign, and which gives the name to the whole Family of *Pax* (the 3d, whereof) the Principall Branch, is that of the Duke of *Parma*.

The *Franciperi*, Marqueſs of *Nemi*, are divided into three Branches, whereof the firſt, which was in *Rome*, is fallen to the younger Brother of the ſecond, who hath Eſtabliſht himſelf in *Croatia*, and the third bears the Name of *Micheli* in *Venice*.

Fabri.
Foſchi.
Gabrieli of *Rome*, are Counts.
Gottifredi.
Jaccovacci.
Incoronati of *Placo*, come from *Spain*.
Lanti, come from *Spain*, and are Dukes.
Lewi, Extinct by the death of the Cardinal of that Name.
Mancini, come from *Luca*
Maeſtri.
Mellini.
Muti delle Mozze.
Molara of the *Annibalis.*
} Dukes of *Regnano.*

Monaldeſchi,

Monaldeschi, Marquess of St. *Martin*, whereof the last was killed at *Fountain Bell'eau*, by appointment of the Queen of *Suethland*.

Mattei, Dukes of *Giovio*; He hath a Brother Married in *Flanders*, called the Marquess *Mattei*; & another branch which they call the Baron *Mattei*.

De Maximis. *Madaleni.*

Paluzzi of the *Albertoni*, Marquess *Porcari*. They pretend to descend from the Antient *Porci*, *Cato*'s; and do shew several Antiquities for proof of their Antiquity.

The Marquess of *Palombara* of the Family of the *Savelli*.

Sforza's, come from *John Galeazzo* Duke of *Milan*, of whom *Luis Sforza*, Sirnamed the *Moore* usurp'd that Dukedom, they are now Dukes of *Santa Flora* and *Donana*.

Savocchio.

Serlupi, Marquess, extinct within these two years.

Santa Croce, Marquess.

Scapucci.

Tedellini.

Valli, of the *Valle*.

Vanucci, Of which Family descended that *Julia*, whereof there was to be seen not long ago, the Epitaph in the Church of our Lady of the *Popolo*, with her Armes in Marble, quarter'd with those of *Alexander* the *6th*, as it were Man and Wife; With this Inscription,

D. O. M.

Juliæ Vanucciæ Matri Ducissarum Ferrariæ, & Urbini Filiorum Alexandri sexti Papæ, Vixit, &c.

The second Classe of the Family of Rome, become Noble within these three Hundred years, or there abouts.

Accoramboni. *Ariccia.*
Armentieri.
Bussali of *Castellani*, Marquels, come from *Pistoia.*
Buffalini, come from *Civita di Castello.*
Benaventuri, come from *Pesaro.*
Benzoni, come from *Cremona.*
Bongiovanni, *Baglioni.*
Cocciai, *Ceci* or *Ciacci.*
Contieri, *Cinquini*, Gentlemen of *Bisantium.*
Capis, come from *Fano.*
Evangelisti.
Filonardi, descended of a Brother of *Urban* the 7th.
Gironi, come from *Spain.*
Gabrielli, come from *Gubbio*, who are different from the *Romans*
Leoni, who are come from *Genazzano.*
Massimi, *Maccaroni*, come from *Milan.*
Maffei, come from *Verona.*

Mignanelli,

Miganelli, come from *Siena*.
Melchiori, come from *Resanati*, and are Marqueses.
Masquerotti, are Counts.
Mutini, come from *Genoua*.
Marcani.
Pamphili, come from *Gubbio*.
Pichi, come from *Rodes*.
Riccia, come from *Taranto*.
Saldoni, *Specchi*, *Sorci*, *Stati*.
Teofili, *Tedellieni*.
Velleri. *Vitelleschi*.
Verospi, come from *Spain*.

The third Classe of the Families Ennobled in Rome, somewhat above an hundred years agoe.

Aquilani.
Buca.
Carducci, *Catalani*, *Celsi*, come from *Nepi*.
Fani, come from *Corneto*.
Gabrini, come from *Florence*.
Garnelli, come from *Reggiou*, near *Modena*.
Griffoni.
Lancellotti.

Paravicini, Issued out of *Alexandria* in *Monferrat*.
Petroni, come out of *Civita Castellana*.
Porta, come from *Como*.
Roggieri, come from *Sutri*.
Roberti, *Rivaldi*.
Stella.
Torres, Marquess come from *Spain*.
Vitelli, come out of *Città di Castello*.

It is to be observed, that of all these Families, there's hardly any one of them, but hath had some Cardinal of it.

Families who have come to inherit there within these hundred Years, and in the first Place, those who have deserted their own Countryes, though very considerable, and very Noble, and have Establisht themselves in Rome, *without any occasion of Business, or Trade.*

Bolognetti, come from *Bologna*.
The Counts *Carpegna*, come from *Urbino*.

Catholi,

Canobi, Monte *Catini*, come from *Ferrara*.
Nobili, Marquess come from *Rieti*, Nephew's of *Innocent* the 7*th*.
Raspasi, come from *Ravenna*.
The Marquess *Pallavicini*, come from *Parma*.
The Duke *Salviati*, come from *Florence*.
The Duke *Strozzi*, from *Florense*.
Sabatini, of *Bologna*.

Certain Families come to an Estate of Wealth, by their good Fortune, Services, or Alliances with Grandee's.

Bongiovanni, of the *Marca* of *Ancona*, enricht by the Cardinal *Mandato*.
Cardelli, enricht by the *Aldobrandine's*.
Capponi, by *Clement* the 8*th*.
Manfroni, by Cardinal *Sauli*.
Nobili, of *Montepulciano*, Marquess Related to *Julius* the 3*d*.
Sanneſi, Dukes of *Collelungo* by the Cardinall *Pietro Aldobrandini*.
The Marquess *Pignatelli*, a Kinſ-man of the Cardinal of the ſame Name.

During

During the Pontificat of Urban the 8th. The following Families have enricht themselves.

Madori, Filicaia, Macchiavelli.
Meraldi Raſponi, Vacini, who came out of Florence, and ſome Provinces belonging to the Church.

Some Noble Families in their Country, Planted in Rome, where they ſurpaſſe not the ſecond Generation.

Accaiuoli, Albizi, Alcoiti.
Antenori.
Falconieri. Federici. Magalotti.
Martelli. Ruſpoli. Sacchetti.
Americi. Aſcorni. Maſſegni.
Nerli, come from Florence.
Sivi, come from Savona.

Families,

Families of Genoua, become Rich since forty, or fifty years at the most.

Bonanni; The Marquess *Costagutti*.

Costa, *Giustiniani*, Prince of *Bassano*, who hath Espoused a Neece of *Innocent* the tenth, before his being Pope.

Pagliari. *Paravicini*.

Ravenna. *Scagli*. *Vivaldi*.

Other Families come from several parts of Italy, *who have enrich't themselves by the means of the Bank Trade.*

Bertelotti of *Nero*, *Toppa*. *Rocci*, *Bottigni*. *Rappacciuoli*. *Spadavarrese*.

The Marquess *Maldacchini*, is Nephew of *Donna Olimpia*, Sister in law to Pope *Innocent* the tenth.

The Marquess *Mari*, came from *Florence* in the time of *urban* the eighth.

Flemish

Flemish *Families come to* Rome *upon the same occasion of Trade.*

Briel, Mamart, Piscator, Poll, Thys.

Portugal *Families, which have established themselves by the means of the Datery and Chancery.*

A Costa, Berger, Brandan. Enriquez, Fonseca, Gomez. Herrera, Lopes, Nunez. Vasbrando, Mendez.

French

French *Families, which have advanc't themselves by the means of Expedition.*

Berbis, Bouyer, Causse'es, La Borne, Bailly. Escbinards, Phenices, Valtrins.

All these Families live upon the Revenue of their Lands, and Lordships, and of the Rents of Pallaces, Houses, and of Vineyards, which they have in *Rome*, and about it, and on the Rents assigned on the Mounts of the *Piet'a*, *San Spirito*, and others. Also upon Offices, which are erected for the payment of Debts contracted by the Pope, or Dominion of the Ecclesiastical See, whereof the Rent is paid at so much *per cent*; according unto the conditions which have been made thereupon.

When the Pope hath need of money, for any urgent occasion; after having made the Consistory of Cardinals acquainted with it; he gives out a Brief, by the which he gives order to the Treasurer General of the State, to publish; That whosoever will give or lend Money to the Chamber, he shall receive accordingly, foure, five, or six *per cent*, according to the quality of the time; And for security of the said payment, he assignes a certain piece of Land, which he ingages particularly and generally upon those Revenues. That debt is called *Monte*; assuming a name from

from the cause of its erection, or from the Erector; as *Monte della Fede*, *Monte di Ferrara*, *Monte Pio*.

And least debts should lye confus'd. The Mounts are devided in Plate or Portions, that each is worth an hundred crowns; and for each Place, is given a Patent or Obligation; insomuch, that a person that shall have disbursed a thousand crowns, shall have ten Patents, which he may make sale of afterwards a part if he think good; forasmuch as the Prince never payes back the Principal, but payes punctually the interest of it, as long as the Mount stands.

And the difficulty of plating lately cities money, hath occasioned that one of those Mounts, whereof the Patents are worth an hundred crowns, hath been re-sould even for an hundred and ten, an hundred and twelve, and an hundred and fifteen. But many have notably deceived themselves by for the Prince, having occasion to suppresse one of those Mounts, causeth notice to be given to the Creditors to come and receive their re-imbursment at such a Treasurers, restoring for each Patent, the summe therein contained.

When any Prince, or *Roman* Gentleman, hath a mind to erect one of these Mounts, he asketh permission of the Pope; representing unto him his occasions, & offers him the examining of the Stock which he intends to ingage: so that the Pope, finding the businesse just and profitable, he becometh their security.

And if these persons happen to fail in the payment of the said Interests; his Holiness, after having summon'd them with all Formalities of Justice, he puts himself in possession of all the Estates which are ingaged, and payes the said Rents in his Name, as it hath hapned unto the Duke of *Parma* who had erected a Mount of a Million of Gold, which was assigned upon

upon the Dukedomes of *Castro* and *Roncilione* neer *Rome* and having faild two or three years, one after another, to pay the Interest; The Pope seized himself of the Morgaged Dukedomes, which were soon demolished & their Inheritance refunded to the Apostolick Chamber, in case that the Duke should not pay the Principal of the said Mount on the twentieth of *November*, 1657.

The which not having been performed, the Duke hath been deprived of the Government of the said Dukedomes, which are incorporated a new into the Chamber.

The difference betwixt the Mounts which are the Popes, and those which belong to particular *Men* is; that the Popes are call'd *Camerali*, and the others *Baronali*.

After having spoken of the Government and Families, and Bourgeoisie of *Rome*; I believe you will easily judge of the Majesty and Grandeur of the Prince which governs it, by the Authority which he hath over the particular Estates, both in the Spiritual and Temporal. As to the Spiritual, over all Catholique Princes and Commonwealths; there is not any which doth not glory in the rendring him Acts of Filial Obedience, as to the Father of Christians.

I have been willing, besides this, to give you a particular knowledg of the Revenue, as well certain, as uncertain, which the Holy See doth enjoy.

The Revenue of the Pope, consists in the customes of *Rome*, and in the Rights and Subsidies following, *Videlicet*.

The customes of *Rome* have been used to be farm'd to who bids most, at the rate of fourtescore thousand crowns. The following sums are oscrowns. } 80000.

The

The Salt of *Rome* is farm'd to who bids most, at eighteen thousand crowns, 18000.

The Grinding Toll of Meal, rated by *Julius* the third, and augmented by his Successors, brings in yearly, one hundred twenty eight thousand crowns, 128000.

The Impost of the money, *Del Quattrino*, for each pound of flesh in *Rome* brings in yearly, twenty five thousand crowns, 25000.

The Impost of the Wine brings in yearly, thirty thousand crowns, 30000.

The Money *Del Quattrino*, for each pound of Flesh, in the rest of the Ecclesiastical Dominions, brings in yearly, sixty thousand crowns, 60000.

The Office of Post-master of *Rome*, and of the Ecclesiastical Dominions brings in, twelve thousand crowns, 12000.

The Mines of *Allum* of the *Tolfa* bring in, sixty foure thousand crowns, 64000.

Saint *Peters* Penny, or rent, brings in, forty thousand crowns 40000.

The Impost upon Candles in *Rome*, brings in yearly, six thousand crowns, 6000.

The Quarter or Triennial Subsidie of the Revenue, which is levied upon Mints, is worth, thirty thousand six hundred sixty two crowns 30662.

The Triennial Subsidie of the *Marca* of *Ancona*, brings in ninty thousand crowns, 90000.

The Triennial Subsidie of *Rome* and its Province, brings in, eighty thousand crowns, 80000.

The Triennial Subsidie of *Perugia*, and the Province of *Umbria*, brings in, sixty eight thousand crowns, 68000.

The Triennial Subsidie of the Province of *Romagna*, and the *Maritim* Countries, brings in twenty five thousand crowns, 25000.

The

The tax of Horses in the *Province* of the Patrimony, brings in three thousand crowns, 3000.

The tax of Horses of *Romagna*, brings in five thousand crowns, 5000.

Tivoli, pays rent yearly, three hundred crowns, 386.

The augmentation of the Triennial Subsidy of the *Marca*, in lieu of the impost upon Swines flesh, brings in eighteen thousand crowns, 18000.

The same augmentation in the Province of the *Romagna*, brings in ten thousand crowns, 10000.

The Triennial Subsidy in the Province of the Patrimony brings in fifteen thousand crowns, 15000.

The augmentation of the same Subsidy in the said Province, brings in five thousand crowns, 5000.

The *Treasurship*. Or Treasury of the *Marca*, and of the tax of Horses, brings in eighty thousand crowns, 80000.

The Treasury of the *Marca* Province, brings in ninety thousand crowns, 90000.

The Customes & Treasury of the Patrimony, 63377. crowns.

The Treasury of *Camerino*, 3650. crowns.

The Treasury of *Perugia* and *Ombria*, brings in yearly, 103000.

The Treasury of *Ascoli*, 90000.

The Treasury of *Campagna*, 10000.

The Treasuries of *Norcia* and *Cassia*, which may be worth five hundred crowns a year, are alienated to particular men.

The Treasurship of *Benevento*, 4500.

The tax of *Spoleto*, 16000.

The customes of *Ancona*, 7000.

The Farming of *Ferrara*, 3000.

The Quattrin, for each pound of flesh in *Bologna*, is enjoyed by the Town-house, or Republick; it may be worth, 20000.

The Triennial Subsidy of *Bologna*, 80000.

The Revenue of the Dukedome of *Urbino*, and that of *Ferrara* all charges borne, brings in anually, 50000.

Uncertain Revennes.

The Collection from *Spain* annually, one with another, 40000.

The Collection from *Portugal*, 12000.

That of *Italy*, 20000.

The Permission of Impositions on corn of the *Marca*, 6000.

There were formerly Mounts vacable, which falling by the death of the Possessor or Creditor, were sold again by the Pope, and that was worth to him a great deal.

But they have been reduc't to other Mounts not Vacable, by Pope *Alexander* the seventh now reigning; because too much profit was allowed.

The *Compinenda* yields every month, one with another, 48000.

For that which is paid in the Chancery, comes not to the Pope, but to divers Offices which his Holiness, or his Predecessors have erected; and which I shall observe in the description of the Chancery; whence the Offices which happen to fall by the decease of the Possessors, they are sold again by the Masters or Pre-

fects:

fects of the *Compositi*, and that brings in a great deal to the Pope to; as doe also several other Rights and Levy's, which bring him in considerable sums.

Now let us view the Qualities of all the Popes Officers and Domesticks.

THe Person the most qualified of the Popes Court and neareſt unto him, is Cardinal *Ghigi* his Nephew; who bears the Title of Secretary and Commiſſary General of the State Eccleſiaſtick, which the *Romans* ſtile by a particular name of Cardinal *Patrone*, He receives every month, 2000. crowns.

Moreover, he hath brought him every day the Parte, which is an Ordnary of Bread, Wine, Salt, Wood, Cole, and Brooms, which may be worth monthly, 342.

The Lord *Don Auguſtino Ghigi*, receives every month, as His Holineſs his Nephew, beſides the proviſions, as being Lieutenant of the Caſtle of Saint *Angelo*, 60. crowns his part, 105.

The Lord *Don Mario*, as Brother to his Holineſs; not reckoning what he receives, as being General of the Holy Church. 87.

His part, 145.

The Cardinal *Roſpigliosi*, dwelleth in the Popes Pallace, bearing the Title of Secretary of State, receives 29.

His part 48.

The Prelate Secretary of the Congregation of *Propaganda Fide*, 8.
His part, 10. 15.

The following sums, are of Crowns and Baiocco's.

The Prelate Secretary of the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, 25.
His part, 43.
The Prelate Secretary of the Consulta, 40.
His part, 70.
The Secritary of the Briefs, Dispensations, Indulgences, and such like things, 8.
His part, 14.
The Secretary of the Congregation of the Councell, 7.
His part, 12. 80.
The Prelate Secretary of the Congregation, called *De' Riti*, 3.
His part, 7. 60.
The Secretary of the Briefs, addres'd to Princes, 14
His part, 25. 25.
The second Secretary of the Ciphers, 7.
His part, 12. 60.
Two Secretaries of the Petitions, 19.
Their part, 31. 30.
A Clarke of Indulgence, 2. 60.
His part, 7. 60.
Another Clarke of Ciphers, 5.
His part, 9.

The private Chamberlains, Participanti,

Monſignor Ugolini, Auditor of his Holineſſe's affairs, 32.
His part, 52. 50.
Monſignor Bandinelli, Maſter of the Chamber 25.
His part, 45.
Monſignor Acarigi, Cupp-bearer to his Holineſs, 30
His part, 52. 50.
Monſignor Mini, The Popes Secretary when Cardinal; and now Maſter of the Chamber, unto the Cardinal Nephew, 50.
His part, 52. 50.
Monſignor Bonſi, Chamberlain, *Participante*, 30.
His part, 52. 50.
The Maſter of the Wardrobe, 25.
His part, 37. 50.
The Phyſitian in Ordinary, 30.
His part, 52. 50.
There are eight Chamberlins of Honor, called, *Non Participianti* whereof the firſt five have, 150.
Their part, 262. 50.
There are three others who receive differently, whereof Signor *Ridolfi* Abbot, 20.
Their part, 35.
Signor Aleſſandro Pellino, 8.
His part, 14.
Signor Flamminio Valle, under Wardrobe 25. and

as Page of the Chamber unto his Holineſſe, 8.
Three more Pages of the Chamber unto his Holineſſe, 45.
Their parts, 78.
Foure Chaplins in ordinary, 80.
Their part, 140.
Six Chaplins for the Houſhold, 27.
Their parts, 45. 60.
Two Privy Clarks, 9.
Their part, 15. 20.
Eighteen *Buſſolanti*, or Guards of the Chamber of Preſence. 81.
Their part, 76.
Ten Chamberlins call'd *Extramuros*, 46.
Their part, 76.
Nineteen Squires, 84 50.
Their Parts, 146. 60.

The Offices of the Popes Chappel.

Monſignor, the Veſtry Keeper, 9.
His part, 15. 20.
Two under Veſtry-keepers, 9.
Their part, 15. 20.
One under Clarke, 2.
His part, 5.
A Clarke belonging to the Muſick, 2.
His part 5.
The keeper of the Pictures, 2. 50.
His part, 5.

The

The Officers of Daterie, to whom His Holyneſs gives Salary.

THe Cardinal *Datary*, 40.
His Part, 70.
The Subatary, 20.
His Parte, 35.
The *Per Obitum*, 4. 50.
His Part, 9.
The Prelate deputed over the *Conceſſum*, 7.
His Part, 12. 50.
The Preſect over the *Compoenda's*, 6.
His Part, 10. 50.
The *Summiſto*, who is he that diſtributes the Petitions ſigned in the Regiſtre, 5.
His Part, 8. 60.
The Subſitute of the Preſident of the Plomb. 4.
His Part, 7. 60.
The Regiſtrator of the Plomb. 4.
His Part, 7. 60.
The Writer call'd of the *Demiſtis*, 1. 30.
His Part, 6.
The Chief Reviſor of the Petitions, as to matters concerning Benefices, 4.
His Part, 7. 50.
The ſecond Reviſor, 6.
His Part, 10. 50.
The Reviſor, as to Matrimonial Affairs, 3.
His Part, 6.
The two Writers of the Petty Dates, 6.
The Part, 12.

The Officers which look to the Chamber of the Concistory.

TWo Warders of the Hall of the Concistory, 5. 40.
Their Part, 12.
Two Warders of the Iron-Gate, 9.
Their Part, 15.
Two Warders of the first Gate of the Chain, 8.
Their Part, 15.
Two Warders of the second Chain, 5. 60.
Their Part, 12.
Two Master Suissers of the Red Rod, 5. 60.
Their Part, 12.
Two Suissers Warders, 6. 80.
Their Part, 12.
Two Cursors Warders, 9. 60.
Their part, 15.
The Keeper of the Register of the Bull's, 1: 50.
His Part, 6.

The

The Officers of the Treasury, which receive Pension from His Holiness.

Monsignor, the Treasurer, 24.
His Part, 42.
Monsignor, the President, 4.
His part, 15.
Monsignor, the Commissary General, 8. 25.
His part, 15.
The Comptrouler, who keeps the Books of Accounts, 18.
His Part, 18.
Another Comptrouler, 5.
His part, 8.
One Measurer, 1.
His Part, 6.

The Officers of the Library.

THe Prefect of the Registers, 4.
His Part, 9.
The Chief Library Keeper, 10.
His part, 17. 50.

Two

The Sub-Library Keeper, 7.
His part, 12. 50.
Two Latine Writers, 8.
Their Part, 14.
Three Greek Writers, 12.
Their part, 21.
Two Hebrew Writers, 8.
Their part, 14.
Two other Hebrew Writers, 3.
Their part, 8.
The Printer to the Chamber, 3.
His part, 6.
Two Sweepers, 2.
Their part, 9.

The Chief Officers of the Court.

Monsigner, the Chief Steward, 60.
His part, 105.
The Master Steward, 15.
His part, 27.
The Comptrowller, 8. 30.
His Part 14.
The Sub-Comptrowller, 6.
His part, 10. 50.
A Reverend Father, Master of the Sacred Palace, who is a Jacobin Monk, deputed for the Reviſing of Books both Printed, and to be Printed, 8.
His part, 14.
The Deputy, who hath care of the Altar, where his Holyneſs doth Celebrate at, 3.
His Part, 7. 60.
The Keeper of the Records of the Caſtle, 10.
His part, 17. 60.

The

The Inferiour Officers of the Court.

THe House Keeper, 7. 50.
His Part, 13.
The Privy Butler, and his Assistants, 8.
Their Part, 14.
The Privy Cook, and his Associates, 15
Their Part, 27.
The privy Pantler, 10.
His Part, 18, *upon which he must keep a Servant.*
The Privy Purvoyer, 7.
His Part, 12.
The Privy Baker, 3. 30.
His Part, 6.
These Privy Officers, are those who work solely for the Popes own Mouth.

The Deputy over the Common Cellour, and his Assistants, 19.
Their Part, 17. 50.
The four Sweepers, 18.
Their part, 30.
The Chief Baker, 4. 50.
His part, 7. 60.
There are three more, 9.
Their part, 18.
Two Assistants, 4. 60.
Their part, 12.
And another Supernumeray, 1. 50.

His

His part, 4. 50.
The Court Purveyer, 4.
His part, 7. 60.
The Sub-House-Keeper, 1, 50.
His part, 6, 50.
Two Pantlers, 4. 80.
Their part, 12.
Their Assistant, 1. 50.
His part, 4. 50.
The Common Buyer, 3.
His part, 6. 50.
He that looks to the wood, 1. 50.
His part, 4. 20.
Two Aveners, 2. 20.
Their part, 9.
The Hay-Keeper, 2. 20.
His part, 4. 50.
The Keeper of the wax, 3.
His part, 5. 50.
He who looks to the Fountains, 12.
His part, 20.
The Cook of the Family, 3.
His part, 6.
Four Porters of Burdens, 4.
Their part, 18.
Fourteen Sweepers mote belonging to the Court, and Wood Carriers, 16. 80.
Their part, 6.
The Masters of the Mules, 3.
His part, 7. 50.
He that delivers out the Coles, 1. 50.
His part, 6.
The Bell-Ringer at *St. Peters*, 1, 20.
His part, 6.
The Poulterer, 1. 50.

His

His part, 5.
The Pantler, belonging to the Family, 2. 50.
His part, 6. 50.
The Butler for the Poor, 1. 50.
His part, 5.
A Woman called the Prioress of *Santa Martha*, which is an Hospital of the Sick belonging to the Court, 1. 80.
Her part, 5.
The Weigher of Bread, 3.
His part, 6.
The Common Landrer, 3. 50.
His part, 6. 70.
Four Mule Grooms of the Court, 17. 20.
Their part, 22.
The Over-seer of the Privy Cellar, and his Assistants, 9. 60.
Their Part, 16.
Two Water-Bearers, 5.
Their part, 11.
Two Deputies for distributing of Almes, 4. 80.
Their part, 11.
The Porter of *St. Peter's*, 1. 50.
His part, 5.
The Master, or Over-seer of the Stables, 6.
His part, 10. 50.
Two Coach-men of the Popes, 9.
Their part, 15. 20.
Two Postillions, 7.
Their part, 12.
The Coach-man belonging to the Family. 3. 60.
His part, 6.
The Keeper of the *Consulta*, 2. 50.
His part, 6.
The Keeper of the Castle *Gandolfo*, 6.

His

His part, 10. 50.
The Maiter Gardner, 4.
His part, 7. 50.
The Gardner of *Belvedere*, 2.
His part, 6.
He who looks to the Clocks, 1.
His part, 18.
A Sweeper of the Stables, 2. 50.
His part, 6.
The Cook belonging to the Poor, 1. 50.
His part, 6.
The Grooms of the Stables, 28.
Their part, 63.

The Physitians of the Court.

THe two Physitians belonging to the Court, 6.
Their part, 15.
They are gratified over and above with two Crowns a piece, 4.
Another Assistant, an Inferiour Physitian, 2. 25.
His part, 6.
The Apothecary, 4. 60.
His part, 7. 60.
Two Chyrurgions, 6.
Their part, 15.

Several

Several other persons belonging to the Court.

THe Father Confessor, 20.
The Father *Oliva*, 12.
Their part, 40.
The Father *Agustin de la Valle*, 4. 50.
His part, 7. 60.
The Ordinary Almner, 6.
His part, 10, 16.
Signor Ottavio Maffei, without any Title, 6.
His part, 10. 50.
The Privy Treasurer, 15.
His part, 20.
His Assistant, or Depury, 3.
His part, 7. 60.
A Painter, 4. 500.
His part, 7. 60.
A Chaplain of the Eucharist, 1. 20.
His part, 7. 60.
An Embroiderer, 6.
His part, 10. 60.
Five other Persons without any Title, 25.
Their part, 50.

The

The Estaffiers, or Yeomen Waiters.

THe Senior of the Estaffiers, 3.
His part, 6.
Another Estaffier of the Old Family of the Popes, whilst he was Cardinal, 3.
His part, 6.
One and forty Estaffiers, 123.
Their part, 246.
Two Officers belonging to the Common Table, 6.
Their part, 12
A Chaplain belonging to the common Table, 3.
His part, 6.
Four Sedan-Men, 24.
Their part, 40.
A Common Clerk, for his Wages, and his whole part, 8.

Besides the Fore-mentioned Wages, the Pope fails not to bestow upon such as he hath a kindness for, one of the Pensions *Ad Sexennium*, which he reserv's for them, upon all the *Benefices* in Spain, which exceed fifty crowns *per Annum*. The said Pension being usually the third part of the Revenue, some of which extend sometimes to the sum of two thousand crowns.

For the better Understanding what the Officers are, which belong to the Apostolick Chamber, I thought it necessary to describe their Function.

The

The Officers of the Chamber Assemble themselves twice a week, Namely, Munday and Fryday, and those dayes that there is any Concistory kept.

The Cardinal which is called the *Camerlengo* is President of it, Assisted by the Governour of *Rome*, who hath for an Addition unto the Office of Governour, the Title of Vice *Camerlengo*. *Monsignor* the Treasurer General. *Monsignor* the Auditor of the Chamber, and twelve Clarks of the Chamber, whereof the one is ever a Prefect, or Commissary over the Corn, and Publick Granaries, another over other kind of Victuals, another over the Prisons, another over the Wayes, or Streets.

Their Jurisdiction extends over matters where the Interest of the Chamber is concern'd, as Contracts of Farming of the Revenues of the Holy See. The Treasurers of the Ecclesiastical State, of Causes belonging to Corporations. Of the Spoils of Priests deceased out of the Residence of their Benefices. Of Causes of Accounts, and Audits with Officers and Ministers of State, over the Coynes and their Value, over Appeals of Sentences, of the Masters over the High-Wayes, or Streets; Over the Affairs of Customes, Taxes, Impositions, and the like.

The *Camerlingat*, or *Chamberlin-ship*, is given for life to a Cardinal Nephew of the Popes, or unto a great Favorite: Besides his Authority before specified, during the Popedome; He hath also Soveraign Authority all the *Sede Vacante* long, causing monies to be stampt in his Name, and other things appertaining unto Soveraign Dignity.

The Auditor-ship of the Chamber, is purchased usually at fourscore thousand crowns, and is worth twelve thousand crowns a year. I have set forth his Authority in the Relation of the Courts of Justice

The Treasurer purchases his Place at threescore and four thousand crowns, and it brings him in near upon twelve or thirteen *per cent.* He hath great power over all the Mounts, as well such as are due by the Chamber, as by *Roman* Lords, having Authority to make Extractions from them, that is to say, when the Debtors have a mind to acquit themselves of a part of their Debts, to Nominate those to whom the Principal Stock is to be restored.

The President of the Chamber, purchases his place at near upon thirty thousand crowns, and improves it at the rate of ten *per cent.* It is he who assists and presides almost alwayes at the Auditing of the accounts of the Officers.

The Clarks of the Chamber, purchase their places at two and forty thousand crowns.

They are in a manner Counsellors and Assessors unto the Cardinal *Camerlengo*; and they make of them near upon ten *per cent.*

The other Offices are given *Gratis.*

There are eight Notaries, or Scriveners, who purchase their places at a matter of twelve thousand crowns.

The Legations and Government of the Ecclesiastical State.

THe Legate of *Romagna*, hath for allowance annually, 3000. crowns.

Of *Bologna*, 5000. I

Of

Of *Avignon*, 10000.
Of *Urbino*, 5000.
Of *Ferrara*, 5000.

And with the *Perquisites*, there is not any but makes it above sifteen or sixteen thousand crowns.

The Governour of *Rome* hath yearly, 3000.
Of *Campagna*, 600.
Of *Camerino*, 500.
Of *Ascoli*, 600.
Of *Benevento*, 580.
Of *Peruggia*, 700.
Of *Cesena*, 300.
Of *Rimini*, 344.
Of *Forli*, 244.
Of *Faenza*, 144.
Of *Valdignavi*, 144.
Of *Cervia*, 300.
Of *Fano*, 360.
Of *Ancona*, 600.
Of *Macerata*, 1200.
Of *Jesi*, 500.
Of *Spoleto*, 600.
Of *Terni*, 180.
Of *Narni*, 396
Of *Orvieto*, 250.
Of the Abby of *Farfa*, 300.
Of *Foligno*, 600.
Of *Assisi*, 240.
Of *Rieti*, 240.
Of *Norcia*, 360.
Of *Cascia*, 180.
Of *Visse*, 700.
Of *Subiaco*, 300.
Of the Abby of *Ferentella*, 200.
Of *Citta di Castello*, 500.

Of *San Severino*, 400.
Of *Montalto*, 400.
Of *Fermo*, 1000.

Of the Daterie, or Office where the Popes Bulls are dispatcht, and of the Chancery.

THe Chancery of *Rome*, hath such a Correspondence with the Datery, that there is not any thing passeth that which hath not passed in the other; There are, notwithstanding several matters which pass not out of the Daterie into the Chancery,

As Namely, the Expeditions of the Benefices in *France* which are not in Royal Nomination, & which are Executed by the Popes bare signing at the bottom of the Petitions, or the Requests which are made him. The Dispensations (*In Secundo gradu,*) Absolutions, Commutations of Vowes, and others of the like Nature, which are dispach't by the Secretary of the Breifs, which is called in the Court of *Rome*, *Per Viam Secretam.*

The Foundation upon which all this Structure doth rest, next unto the Pope, is the *Datario*, who hath been wont usually to be a Prelate, but at present Cardinal *Corrado* is he, and by reason of that, he is stiled *Prodatario.*

For the better understanding of all in Order, it will

will not be from the purpose, to describe the manner that is used throughout the whole Expedition of a a Benefice.

First if the Benefice be vacant by the Decease of the Incumbent; You must go to the *Per Obitum*, a person stiled from the Function of his Office, which is as the Substitute of the *Datario*; And you must not forget to appear before the *Datario* himself. In all other Graces, your Address must be to the *Datario* himself, and *Sub-Datario*; And after that you are assured by the word of the *Datario*, by a Rescript, which he makes upon the first Petition which hath been presented him; In these Terms *Annuit Sanctissimus*. The Petition must be fram'd in form, with all the Clauses and Restrictions, which are desired, should be enlarged in the Bull; Then carry it to the *Sub-Datario*, or to the *Per Obitum*, who writes at the bottom in a few words, the contents of the same, and then delivers it to the *Datario*, informing him anew of all the Business; Afterwards the *Datario* carries the same Petition to the Pope, who signs it, granting the request in these words; *Fiat ut petitur*.

Afterwards the *Datario* himself, or his Substitutes consign that Petition unto the Prefect of the *Componenda's*, and if there be any fee belonging to it, he taxes it according to the quality of the matter.

This Petition is afterwards consigned to an Officer, who is called by the Name of petty Dates, whose care is to know the day that the request was granted on, and to write it down at the bottom.

It passeth after that through the hands of the Chief Revisor, who puts out, or Corrects the words and clauses which he finds are not to purpose.

From the Chief Revisor, it passeth to a second, who doth the like, to correct and alter what is necessary.

All the Offices forementioned, here are given *ad Beneplacitum Pontificis*, excepting that of the professt of the *Componenda's*, which is purchased at sixteen thousand crowns.

Then again is this Petition carried to the Registrator, who writes it in his Register-Book.

The Registrators are twenty, and purchase their Place or Office, at three thousand crowns a man.

After that it hath been consigned in the Grand Register-Book, he examines it, *de verbo, ad verbum*.

There are six Masters of the Register, who purchase their Offices at six thousand crowns a piece.

This Petition, or Request, being gone out of the hands of the Master of the Register with all its Formalites of the *Datarie*, it is brought into the Chancery by an Officer deputed to that purpose.

Formerly the Office of Chancellour was ever confirmed upon a Cardinal, but since, a Pope having invested a Canon of *Lateran* therewith, he assumed the Name of *Vicem Agens Cancellarii*, who is at this day called Vice Chancellour. The same afterwards returned again unto the Cardinals, by reason that one of the Vice Chancellours was promoted to the degree of Cardinal; who besought his Holiness, that He who should hold the said Office, might continue the Name of Vice Chancellour, which is accordingly done till this very present.

The Chancellour did exercise also formerly the Office of *Datario*, but those two Offices have been distinguisht and sever'd even from *Azignon*, by reason of the condition of Affairs.

The

The Office of Vice Chancellour is given *Ad vitam*, it is worth eighteen or twenty thousand crowns a year.

The Chancellour himself hath Jurisdiction over all the Officers of the Chancery, but not being willing to take that trouble upon him, he gives that commission to the Regent of the Chancery, which is an Office, which is sold for two and twenty thousand crowns, and which falling by death, is in the Chancellours gift.

The Regent of the Chancery, hath Authority to deliver the Petitions, which come from the *Datario*, unto one of the Prelates *Abbreviatori de Parco Majori*, to take the Scedule of the Bull's, to suffer them to be corrected, when they are in his custody, and to appoint the Execution of them to whom he should think best.

But to return to the sequel of the Expedition, The Petition being, as hath been already expresst; come into the hands of the Regent, he delivers it to one of the said Prelates of *Parco Majori*, which are twelve, and purchase their Offices each of them at twelve thousand crowns, and make of them a matter of twelve, thirteen or fourteen *per cent.* This Prelate sets to his Petition the scedule of the Bull, (and that by his Substitute which Acts under him;) which is consigned to an Apostolick Notary, for to be copied in Parchments.

After that, this Bull is carried to these Notaries Office, which are one hundred, and purchase their Offices at two thousand two hundred crowns; And those are they who tax that which is to be paid them, at the Rate at which the Benefice is worth, or the concern of the business.

After which it is brought unto other Officers, who

have no other Jurisdiction but to receive the money for it, because that those Offices are of Alienation of *Annata's*, which the Popes have made, having need of Moneys; and these Offices are called, some of them *Cubiculares* of the Holy Father; Others, Knights of St. *Paul*, Knights of the Lillies, Knights *Piom*, Knights of *Loreto*. There are twelve of each Quality, and do purchase those Offices; some at fifteen hundred crowns, others at two thousand crowns, and others again at four thousand crowns; and make of them eight in the hundred, and sometimes more, according as there are businesses to be dispach't.

After that this Bull hath past through all these hands, it returns to a Substitute of the Abreviators, besides him who made the Scedule, who having perused it, whether any thing be faulty, gets it signed by his Prelate; and that is called the sending of the Bull to the Piombo, that is to the Lead.

The Præfect, whose Office hath Authority over those of the Piombo (which is the Seal that is affix't unto the Bulls) purchaseth his Office, at the Rate of two thousand crowns, or thereabouts, and is worth him three thousand five hundred crowns a year. In that Office of the Piombo, there are Officers called, *Registers of the Bul's*, who Record them in their Registers. They are six of them, and each purchaseth his Office at fifteen hundred crowns.

Moreover there are Masters of the Register of the Bulls, who have care of Examining of them, and to endorse the *Registrata*. They are six of them, and purchase their Offices at six thousand crowns.

Then there is the *Piombatore*, whose Office is worth a thousand crowns, and his duty is to fasten the Seal of Lead to the Bulls, with a silk string, or a packthred

parchment, according as the matter requires.

In. Fine, there is the Keeper of the Register, who purchaseth his Office at three thousand crowns, whose duty is to give an Authentick and Valuable Coppy of the Bulls, which happen to be lost through negligence, or misfortune.

It is to be observed that the Affaires of Dispensations of Marriage in the fourth degree, the Inults, or perpetual Indulgences pass not through the hands of the aforesaid Officers, but there are others of the same Quality, who perform the same Duty, and are called *Scriptores de Minori*, *Abbreviatores & Procuratores de Minori*; whereof there are twelve of each, and do purchase their places at four thousand crowns. The remainder of the Expedition passeth through the same hands as the Matters concerning Benefices.

The Pope hath the Right of Disposing of all the Benefices of *Italy*, *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Poland*, over those of some Bishopricks in *Germany*, of all *Flanders*, the Catholick *Suisses*, *Lorrain*, *Savoy*, *Brittany*, and the Country of *Bourgogne*, excepting out of *Italy* the Bishopricks, Abbies and Royal Foundations or Patronages, for eight months in the Year; But his Holyness is Accustomed to grant to the Bishops Resident in their Bishopricks, the *Alternativa*, that is to say, that the Pope gives two of the eight months to the said Bishop, and so reserves six to himself.

It is observable, that over the Benefices of *Spain*, *Portugal* and *Italy*, which are not in contest, that exceed not thirty Ducats a year. The Pope is accustomed to lay a Pension for six years, and that Pension is usually assign'd to some one of his Domesticks, or Relations, or of his Familiars, who are that way recompenced

compensed for their services, each of them receiving two or three of the said Pensions yearly, greater or smaller, according to the qualities of the Benefices, the said Pensions, being a third of the remainder of the Revenue, which exceeds thirty Ducats.

It is further observable, that the *Annata*, whereof I have spoken before) is paid in Chancery, namely of all Benefices which exceed twenty foure Ducats a year. This *Annata* is a years Revenue, or first Fruits.

Of the Congregations.

IT hath been the Custome in the Court of *Rome*, to decide all Affaires, by the means of certain Congregations of Cardinals and Prelats, Deputed by his Holiness; each Congregation hath its several businesse, new ones being erected, according as the times require; and them they put down, when no longer necessary.

The first is, That which they call of the Holy Office, or of the Inquisition, made up of twelve or more Cardinals, according as the Popes pleasure is; several Prelats and Clergy-men of several religious Orders, who all bear Title of Consulters of the Inquisition; a Cardinal is chief of them, and keeps the Seal.

There is the Congregation of Bishops and Regulars, the Jurisdiction of whom extends to the differences which arise twixt the Bishops and such as are under them; and also twixt the Monks, and the Religious

glous under them; and so answer to the consultations which the Bishops make. Several Cardinals sit there, who have one more experienc'd than the rest, for their Chief.

The Congregation for the Ecclesiastical Immunity, hath been erected for to take notice, whether such Delinquents ought to enjoy that Immunity; That is, whether one ought to receive them into the Church or not, when they are fallen from it.

There are severall Cardinals of it; one Clark of the Chamber; one Auditor of the Role; and one Referendary.

The Congregation of the Councel, is for the explication of the Councel of *Trent*; it is made up of several Cardinals.

The Congregation of State, is often kept in the Popes presence, and sometimes before the Cardinal Nephew: All the Cardinals who have been *Nuntio's* and his Holinesse, his Secretary of State are present at it.

The Congregation call'd of *Propaganda Fide*; hath been established for to move all means immaginable to advance the Catholick Faith. It is kept once a month before the Pope, and very often in the Colledge which bears the name. There are present there several Cardinals, one Apostolick Protonotary, his Holinesse, his Secretary of State; The Judge, who is wont to be the Referendario, of either *Signature* and the Secretary. It lodgeth and heareth the charges of all the poor Bishops, *in Partibus*, and it hath a Printing-Presse, for all the Oriental Languages and Southern.

It brings up and instructs a great number of youth, from all the Infidel parts of the World, whom it sends back again into their own Countries after that th.y

they are knowing; allowing them wherewithall, to defray their journy conveniently.

The Congregation of the *Riti*; A Jurisdiction over the differences which arise, touching Ecclesiastical Ceremonies, and Customes, Precedences, and other things of the like nature.

The Cardinal, chief of the Deputy's summons it, when it best pleaseth him.

There is also the Congregation of Waters, before which the concern is of Bridges, of the Courses of Rivers; and the like, whereof a Cardinal is chief, and calls it when necessary.

The Cardinal *Camerlengo*, is chief of the Congregation over the Fountains, Ways, or Streets; yet it is kept at the Senior Cardinals Palace, there businesse is of *Aqueducts* which supply the Fountains of *Rome*, of the Ways and Streets, and of the manner, how to inlarge and beautifie them.

The Congregation of the Indexes is over the Books already Printed; and such as are to be Printed, it is but seldome kept, and when kept; at a Cardinals, who is chief of it.

The Cardinal Nephew of the present Pope, is usually chief of the Congregation of the Consult of Affairs, concerning the Ecclesiastical State, assisted by six more Cardinals, and eight Prelates, and the Secretary; their business is of all Vice-Legats, Governors, Judges and other Officers, who gives an accompt to that Congregation; which having resolved what is to be done, they impart the business to the said *Vice-Legats*, and Governors by the Secretary; and every Prelate who is present at it, is chief of the Affairs of a Province Assigned to him; whose care, is to make known unto that Congregation all that passeth. It hath though no jurisdiction over *Avignon*, *Benevento* and

and *Cenedo*; the Governors whereof are absolute, each of the Prelats aforementioned, hath a thousand crowns Pention.

The Congregation of the Discharges, call'd *De' Sgravii*, and of that *De Bono Regimine*, are kept by turns every Saturday at the Cardinal Nephews, who is chief of them, together with six Cardinals more, and eight Prelats. Thether all Corporations repaire, who finde themselves over-rated with publique charges or their Priviledges violated.

The Prelats have the same allowance with those of the *Consulta*.

The Congregation of the Moneys hath been set up, to look to the moneys already coyn'd, or what may passe, and to set a rate upon all such as are of forreign Princes. There are present at it foure Cardinals and some Officers of the Chamber.

There is besides; The Congregation of Consistorical Affairs, of which the Senior Cardinal is chief; it is but seldome call'd, for it hath but little business, but there are transacted the affairs which the Pope referrs to it; which usualy are of renounciation of Bishopricks, Taxes of Consistorical Churches and Abbey's.

A Relation of the Ceremonies observed on the twenty Eighth of June, *at the Presenting of a White Gennet unto the Pope, by the Minister of the King of* Spain.

THe twenty eighth of *June*, being *St. Peters* Eve, is the usual day appointed for the payment or receiving of Tributes, Rents, and other things which are wont to be paid to the Church in cognisance of Tenures held by her; some make satisfaction personally, but the greatest part by proxy; But the Homage of the King of *Spain*, is that which is performed with the greatest Pompe and Lustre, as possessing the best Tenure of all, which is the Kingdome of *Naples*; whose Embassadors strive ever to appear with all possible Grandeur at that Ceremony. The Prince, Nephew of the Pope: All the other Princes and Nobles of *Rome*, of the

the *Spanish* Party, goe and accompany him, his Holiness sends him the Prelates, which they call Assistants at the Pontifical Throne, which are foure Archbishops, and others of lesser account, the Guards of the *Suisses*, and a Company of light Horse. This Riding or Cavalcado, begins at the Embassadors Palace, at a great distance from the *Vatican*, where the Pope goes, an houre before, which is in the afternoon; The Light Horse march first, led by their Coronet, next a great number of *Roman* Gentlemen, *Spaniards*, and Gentlemen sent by Cardinals; all march in order on Horseback; after come the Princes, and such as bear Title; after that, two Esquiers lead the Genner, cover'd with a foot cloth of red *Sattin*, or some other costly stuff, as embroidred with *Silver*, where are represented, the Popes Armes, and Coat; and a Purse at the Arson of the Sadle, wherein are seventeen thousand crowns, of *Cammera* Gold, that is of Papal Stamp, after marcheth the Embassador with the Guards of the Suissers, and in the rear of all the Prelates aforesaid.

Being arrived in that Order unto *St. Peters*. The Pope approacheth, at some small

small distance, unto the Gate of the Church, where the Embassador being entred, and having made his Speech, presents this White Gennet unto his Holiness, in the behalf of the King his Master, with the seventeen thousand crowns of Gold, of which his Majesty is indebted unto the Holy Church for the Kingdome of *Naples*, by vertue of the Inseafments made by the Pope unto the Auncestors of his Majesty. After which Speech, the Fiscal of the *Camera*, makes a Speech to the Ambassador, how that Kingdome hath been already devolved to the Church by several Princes. In fine, the Pope saith, that he accepts willingly that Present from the Catholick King, so it be not to the prejudice of the Rights of the Church; Wishing unto his Majesty, Prosperous Successe, Long Life, and Prosperity: Whereof the Fiscal causeth a Record of it to be made by a Notary there present. And so endeth the Ceremony.

FINIS.